

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 8, line 23:

By modifying and connecting the pieces of the one or more base patterns 210 based on the mark lines 52, the tailor produces the sample garment 50. The base pattern pieces are connected together before the sample garment is tried on, such as with thread, snaps, tape, Velcro (trademark of 3M) or other connection means. In one embodiment, base patterns are connected together using thread and a sewing method called a "chain stitch". A "chain stitch" can be made using a factory-type sewing machine, such as those widely used in most garment factories. The chain stitch has one unique point wherein if one thread becomes loose and that thread is pulled, all the thread will come off. Other preferred methods to securely connect and then easily separate the modified base patterns should be apparent to those skilled in the art, such as by using staples. Also, tape or Velcro (trademark of 3M) can be used to position the back pockets.

At page 11, line 24:

According to one aspect of the invention, the reference marks 104, guide lines 128, size lines 126, inspection marks (point of origin 106, reference point 108, reference lines 112, 114), and mark lines 52 can differ in colors or shapes so as to be manually distinguished from each other by persons associated with the custom-made facility 100. Alternatively, the different types of marks can be distinguished from each other automatically by computer program 24 (for example, commercially available image editors such as Adobe Photoshop (trademark of Adobe Systems Inc. of San Jose, Calif.) can distinguish lines by color and so a full-auto program can be developed). In a preferred embodiment, computer program 24 is one program or complete set of programs that can both control the operation of scanner system 10, retrieve and convert the scanned image data to a desired file format, distinguish the mark lines from other lines and markings in the scanned image, and further adjust the mark lines as will be described in more detail below. Alternatively, separately available programs such as Adobe Photo Shop and Adobe Illustrator (trademarks of, and available from, Adobe Systems Inc. of San Jose, California), which include routines that can recognize the mark lines by contrasting the color with the

background color of the sample garment pieces, can be used along with other commercially available or proprietarily developed programs.

At page 14, line 4:

Since the sample garment has been modified and connected based upon the customer fit preferences and body contour, no further modification should be required, but if the customer prefers further modification -- for example, a snug fit in one section of the garment -- the tailor can preliminarily mark the sample garment while on the customer, and then re-adjust the sample garment starting once again from re-marking the base pattern (block 408). Additionally, the customer's preferences for length of the garment, pocket position, pocket shape and other features can be made. Such sizing features are familiar to those of ordinary skill in the clothing industry. The mark lines 52 on each base pattern 210 comprising the sample garment indicate the modification of the design as well as the position of the marked piece in relation to one or more of the other base pattern pieces. Mark lines 52 are preferably made using a highly visible, but erasable or naturally disappearing medium, such as a disappearing Chako pen, chalk, ink, or other medium (available from Adger Kogyo Co., Ltd. of Japan) that remains on the base pattern for only a limited duration.

At page 21, line 16:

In FIGURE 11B, the marking and cutting process begins by recognizing the texture position within the cut and sew machine and printing the inspection marks (point of origin 106, reference point 108, reference lines 112, 114), tailor specified markings, sample garment identifier (SID), and customer identifier (CID) onto the texture (step 1110b). All of the printed markings are then checked for defects (step 1120b) and re-printed if necessary. In one embodiment, disappearing medium, similar to disappearing Chako (available from Adger Kogyo Co., Ltd. of Japan), that remains on the base pattern for only a limited duration can be used to print the inspection marks. Once the printed markings are all accurate, the cut and sew machine can then cut the texture based on the digital design data (step 1150). After the pattern piece (or pieces) is cut, the machine can use the previously printed point of origin 106 and reference lines 112, 114 (or reference point 108) to construct the imaginary X-Y axes on the

pattern piece (step 1160). Using the imaginary X-Y axes, the system can now inspect the cut pattern piece to ensure it is within pre-defined tolerances (step 1170). If the pre-defined tolerances are not met, then the process begins again at the beginning. If the pre-defined tolerances are met, the piece is ready for final assembly (step 1180). The benefit of printing over sewing the markings is that the printing can be accomplished in a faster, one-pass, manner.

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